PLIGRIMS TO OUR LAND.

STATISTICS OF THREE-FOURTHS OF A CENTURY OF IMMIGRATION.

Flood and Ebb Tides in Numbers-The Nations that Send Us the Most People-Growth by Beendes Recent Indications

Age, Sex, and Occupation of Immigrants, WASSISSTON, March 25.- A document prepared by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and transmitted to Congress by Secretary Caritale, gives the facts and figures of minigrant and other arrivals in the United States for a twelvemonth, and also other dgures covering the last seventy five years.

If we go back to the year ending Sept. 30, 1820, two centuries after the landing of the Mayflower, we find only 8,385 arrivals of allens recorded, and in 1822 and in 1823 the figures dropped still lower, to 0,011 and 0,054. But in 1825 they reached 10,100, and never again fell to four figures. In the year 1837 they had increased to 70,340, the maximum till then, but dropped a full half in the year following, to 38,914. A year later they had almost recovered the old pace, and in 1842 passed another goal with 104,565. A second reaction and drop immediately occurred, and in 1844 the figures were 78,615. Then once more they passed the 100,000 limit, which they never since have fallen below, except in the first two years of the civil war.

The period from 1851 to 1854 showed enormous arrivals of allens, the latter year crown-ing the record with 427,823, and the total of the four years being more than 1,500,000. Then a strong reaction set in, and by 1850 the total was but 128,282. After 1855 the records of arrivals of immigrant and non-immigrant aliens were kept separate. In 1861 the figures for these two classes fell off enormously, to 89.724 and 2.194 respectively, and the next year they were also only 89,007 and 2,978. After the war the tide of immigration again set in, and in 1873 the record of twenty years ear Her was beaten, with a total of 473,141 arrivals. Very curiously there was a second period of four years of extraordinary immigration, from 1881 to 1884 inclusive, recalling that of exactly thirty years earlier. But in the latter case the banner year, 1882, showed the enormous figure of 816,272, of which all but 27,280 were in migrants, while the aggregate exceeded 3,200. 000, or a little more than double the four years rush from 1854 to 1858. It will be in-teresting to put down here the arrivals of the last twenty years, the reckoning in each case

being made to June 3	0:	V200	
Year ending	Immi-	Non-tm-	
June 30.	grants	migrants.	Total.
1870	227,498	17,184	244,682
1876	160,096	20.005	180,001
1877	141.857	93.169	165.019
1878		19,307	157.770
1879		20.128	107.054
1880	457 957	94 989	444 190
1881	0d0 431	20.789	695,163
1849		97 280	616.979
1888	Con High	211820	045.939
		41/0/10	
1884		41,971	560,563
1885		44,412	487.75%
1886	384.203	24,720	857.028
1887	490,109	55'050	513,038
1886	546 HHH	20.621	567.510
1889	444.427	20,845	465,971
1800	455,309	21.123	478.495
1891	560.310	18.798	579.117
1802	893 084	20,269	644.853
1893	502 917	40.750	543.667
1894	911 107		847,407
1895			
		21,201	801.149

Next we may note the arrivals by decades and by nationalities. The ten years ending 1830 saw only 143,439 arrivals; the decade endand by nationalities. The ten years ending 1830 saw only 143,439 arrivals; the decade ending 1860 saw 2,598,214; the next decade showed a failing off; the one ending in 1890 reached the predigious figures of 5,246,613. Finally, we have the first half of the current decade at 2,280,674, leaving it doubtful whether the figures for the preceding decade will be reached in 1900. The total arrivals from Oct. 1, 1820, to June 30, 1895, are 17,708,331, from which sum must be deducted the number of alien passengers not classed as immigrants, to get the real figures of the latter. This division, as has been said, was not made prior to 1856 in the records, so that exact results cannot be had; but a judgment may be formed from the table just given.

Taking the "countries of the last permanent residence" of those who arrived, it is found that the United Kingdom leads for the 75 years, with 6,743,783 arrivals, followed by Germany with 4,040,338. But if we separate the United Kingdom into its parts, Germany leads, since Ireland shows 3,723,356, followed by England with 2,647,230. Next after England comes Norway and Sweden with 1,136,875; then we have British North America with 1,046,875, but really more, as for the last ten years it is not reckoned in these tables. If will be interesting to make up a table of some of the chief countries concerned, taking together the last five and the last seventy-five years.

Countries.

1891 to 1895, 1821 to 1895,

Austria-Hungary Beigium Denmark France Germany	281,778 15,049 39,856 96,013 436,410 992,010	716,206 59,042 162,873 892,859 4,940,586 650,568
Netherlands Norway and Sweden Russ'a and Potand Spain and Portugal Switzerland	25,419 211,844 320,424 14,972 25,555	1,136,875 645,318 58,581 196,824
United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Ireland	216,850 49,974 242,282	9,647,286 373,107 8,783,356
Total United Kingdom	508,506	6,748,788
All other countries of Europe	17,430	20,024
Total Europe	2,215,661	15,008,237
British North America	959 9,793	1,046,475 27,231 2,686 18,541 106,678
Total America	17,988	1,197,011
Islands of the Atlantic	2.524	85,706
China	13,884 countries	804,030 not included

a immigrants from these countries not included since July 1, 1855.

Asia outside of China, Africa, the Atlantic and the Pacific islands and miscellaneous countries would have to be added to account for the totals for the two periods already given. It is interesting to note that while in the decade ending 1830 the immigration from Germany was only 6,761, against the United Kingdom's 79,803, and even in the 1880 decade 718,130 against 984,914, during the ten years ending 1890 the German arrivals were 1,432, 970 against 1,492,819 from the United Kingdom. The comparisons of the two in the last five years are shown in the table last given.

Some other extraordinary growths are told of by the tables. Thus, in the decade for 1830 there were but 91 arrivals from Norway and Sweden, and 91 also from Russia and Poland. We may compare these with the swelling figgures of the last demi-decade. Italy's immigration is another of late date. Even the decade ending 1870 showed but 11,728 of her arrivals, but the one of 1890 showed 307,389, and the half decade since shows 292,010. That is to say, about six sevenths of all the arrivals from Italy of the last sevenths of all the arrivals from Italy of the last sevenths of all the arrivals from Italy of the last sevenths of sall the arrivals from Italy of the last sevenths of sall the arrivals from Italy of the last sevenths of sall the arrivals from Italy of the last sevenths of the fact.

Austria-Hungary is another country of recent growths in arrivals. Out of 716,266 in seventy-five years all but a little over 80,000 are ascribed to the last fifteen years. Finally, of 645,318 total since 1821 from Russia and Poland, we find 585,514 ascribed to the last fifteen years. These facts are in their way perhaps more significant than even the records of total immigration, since they show the indications of the future.

As to the ports at while the immigrants arrived, in 1805, not reckoning immigrants from Hitlish North America and Mexico, we find New York leading, of course, with 21,000 ou

Countries. Males.	I'er	Francisco.	Per	Tutal.
Germany 10.042	DU: 34	17,300	47,112	36.351
land)	56.77 72,50	$^{13.855}_{19,047}$	411.913 27,414	$\frac{100.063}{10.037}$
bwelen and Nor way 12 057 Ireland 20, 25st Fugiand 18,005 Austria fractusi	52.29 42.39 50.17	10,000 27,619 13,043	\$7.71 \$7.74 40.83	93.056 47.075 31,945
Ing Hohemia 10,937 Hungary 10,937 Poland, 388 Section 3,193	59.98 60.17 67.95 54.93	7,310 5,144 432 2,605	40.02 50.83 47.05 46.77	18,936 15,966 1,096 5,868

Poland. 3.193 34.32 2,003 45.77 5,888
Scotland. 3.193 34.32 2,003 45.77 5,888
The tables of area for 1895 indicate that the vast majority of humbirants are between lifteen and forty the percentage for Ireland using the highest, at 91. Under lifteen the percent age is low, except in the cases of Ireland, 28.45, and Russia, 22.56, showing the large propertion of children broacht from these countries. From 10 to 14 per cent. Is the usual average from the principal nationalities, cutside of these two, except in the case of Ireland, which is the lowest, with 5.30, while Hingary also shows only 9.35. Above the age of forty, the highest percentage was England's, only 6.72, and that of Sweden and Norway was only 9.35. Thus only a very small fraction of immigrants come above that age.

Of the immigrants for the last decal year, as to occupations, 1.035 are classed as professional, 32.547 as skilled, 104.779 as miscellaneous and 146,687 as of no occupation, out of the total of 279,048. The professionals include 68 actors, 238 clergymen, 305 musicians, 409

teachers, 138 artists, and so on. The shilled include scores of trades, the tailors leading with 2,867, followed by the mariners with 2,714, the clerks with 2,639, the carpenters with 2,579, and so on. The miscellaneous show 54,372 laborers, 39,346 servants, 11,001

2,714, the clerks with 2,630, the carpenfore with 2,570, and so on. The miscellaneous show 54,372 laborers, 30,346 servants, 11,001 farmers, and so on.

Mention has been made of the classing of immigrants by nations; but for the twenty-five years coding with 1605 there are also classifications by race. We find the "Angle-Saxons, Celts, and Weishmen," from England, Wales, and Scotlant, in that period, credited with 1,021,624, or 15,68 per cent, of the whole; the 'Irsis Irsiand,' separately, with 1,334,035, or 12,01 Irsiand," separately, with 1,334,035, or 12,01 Irsiand, separately, with 1,334,035, or 12,01 Irsiand, and the Netheriands, with 3,078,400, or 20,77 per cent; the "Futtons," from Beigium, France, itsiy, Spain, and Portugal, with 877,034, or 8,40 per cent; the "Scandinavisus from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with 1,151,210, or 11,13 per cent; the "Caccia, Magyars, and Savas," from Beigium, Hungary, Poland, Roumann, and Russia, with 986,076, or 9,53 per cent. Other races furnish smaller percentages. These race tables, however, are of course only approximate, as immigrants of different races may come from the same country. From Canada and the West, Indies, too, we get both British and French, and so on.

In the twenty-dive years taken together, there were 10,330,530 immigrants, and of these 1,713 were born at sea.

At Canadian ports there arrived, during the fiscal year, 5,688 persons destined for the United States.

There were debarred from entering our countract laborers, and 1,701 as paupers, making a total of 2,394. At Canadian norts there were lass debarred thirty-six persons who were destined for the United States.

Of persons landing, but sent back within a year, there were lass debarred thirty-six persons who were destined for the United States.

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States."

During the year eighty-nine passengers died on the voyage to the United States, about half of them being under 15 years of age.

The passenger departures for the year to forcign countries cannot be given with absolute accuracy, in the lack of laws on the subject, but a record of nearly the whole passenger movement has been secured, and it numbers 329,558, all but 1,074 by steamers. Of these, 297,575 were bound for Europe. The departures for various foreign countries numbered 276,298 from New York alone.

DEFENDER'S LEAGUE BADGE.

The Emblem of the Auxillary Society to Commander Booth's New Volunteers. Commander Booth has decided upon the design of the badge for the Defender's League, the auxiliary to the Volunteers. It is a white celluloid button, upon which is enamelled a saield in red, white, and blue. On the upper part of the shield is a blue field, on which are white stars. Just below this are the initials "D. L."



The news of the resignation of the two oldest officers of the Salvation Army in the West reached the Army headquarters yesterday. They are those of Adjutant and Mrs. Herron, who were attached to the staff of Brigader Fielding at Chicago. At the same time that they sent in their resignation they telegraphed Commander Booth that they wished to become Volunteers.

THE 155TH STREET VIADUCT. Completion of the Assessment List on the

The Commissioner of Public Works has asked for an appropriation of \$2,500 under chapter 578. Laws of 1887, to meet the expense of making changes in the 155th street viaduct assessment. Since the preparation of the original assessment list of the property affected by the improvement the block sys tem has been introduced, giving new block numbers and, in certain instances, new ward numbers. The Board of Assessors has forwarded to the Department of Public Works the assessment list, with the request that its surveyors change the ward and block numbers on the assessment list and maps so as to conform to the present enumeration as it appears upon the books of the Tax Department. For this purpose the appropriation of \$2,500 is

asked by the Commissioner. The portion of the assessment for the 155th street viaduct which, when in legal shape, will be imposed upon the property owners of the neighborhood amounts to \$272,848, the city paying two-thirds of the expense for the improvement and the property owners benefited, as the expression is, the remaining one-third, the area of assessment of the 155th street viaduct extends south to 125th street and north to Dyckman street. The improvement includes a metal and stone structure running vertically from the high bluff at 155th street, or Fort Washington to the improvement for the property of the party, he had come along the mark of the property owners at that time, and a handsome one. Francisco Segming vaquero in my grandfather's employ, thought so at any rate, and, shore she a metal and stone structure running vertically from the high bluff at 155th street, or Fort Washington, to the juncture of the new Central bridge hich crosses the Harlem River at the end of Central avenue, and which has replaced the old Macomb's dam bridge, known for many years to New York horsemen and drivers. Persons who have travelled to the north terminus of the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated roads recall the primitive stalrways in use for many years for reaching the high Harlem bluff. The almost interminable series of rickety wooden stairs were afterward replaced in part by a broad board walk, recalling to some imaginative minds the Asbury Park board walk, though of a much lors picturesque and far less durable character.

The new visituet structure is sixty feet and 1.602 feet long, with a driveway and two sldewalks. At the Washington Heights bluff the topmost part—the structure is sixty five vated railroad station and the New York and Sorthern Railroad terminus it gradually slopes toard the new bridge leading to the annexed district. The bridge proper is 7:30 feet long, and is thirty-two feet above hie high water. It contains a craw 400 feet long, resting unon a pixt pirm in the river, sad there are four fixed pirm in the river, sad there are four fixed pirm in the river, and there are four fixed suppraches fifty feet wide. Once is 350 feet long the other 1.750 feet. The work has been under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works, and for the expense of so much of it Works, and for the expense of so much of it wars have been and for the expense of so much of it wars have been and for the expense of so much of it wars have been and for the expense of so much of it wars have been and for the expense of so much of it wars have been and for the expense of so much of it wars have and for the expense of so much of it wars have an all shock streaming har were skir, and in his black streaming har were skir, and in his black streaming har were skir, and in his black streaming har were skir, and in his

north terminus of the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated roads recall the primitive stairways in use for many years for reaching the high Harlem bluff. The almost interminable series of rickety wooden stairs were afterward replaced in part by a broad board walk, recalling to some imaginative minds the Asbury Park board walk, though of a much less picturesque and far less durable character.

The new viaitet structure is sixty feet wide and 1.602 feet long, with a driveway and two sidewalks. At the Washington Heights bluff—the topmost part—the structure is sixty-five feet above the ground. Crossing above the elevated railroad station and the New York and Northern Railroad terminus it gradually slopes toard the new bridge leading to the annexed district. The bridge proper is 7:10 feet long, and is thirty-two feet above high water. It contains a craw 400 feet long, resting unon a pivot pier in the river, and there are four fixed spans at the end. The terminal piers are of masonry, and to the eastern end of the work there are two approaches fifty feet wide. One is 350 feet long the other 1.750 feet. The work has been under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works, and for the expense of so much of it as is separate from the bridge proper, and the approaches to it—in other words, the vinduct structure—there is, as before stated, a division of the burden of the cost between the city and the property owners, the city, of course, paying the larger share. The entire expense of the work has fallen little short of \$2,000,000, but it has been of vast public benefit to the neighboring territory, and particularly a convenience for those residing on the Fort Washington bluff. Prior to the erection of this viaduct they were literally cut off from connection with the lower territory north of 145th street.

THE DUEL AT LAS SALINAS.

HOW VAQUERO AND COMANCHE FOUGHT FOR A GIRL.

Her Pather's Promise of Her Hand to the Indian Chief Repudiated by Her Lover, and the Question Settled with How and Musket and Lasso While She Looked On.

Don Mariano Delgado and his American friend, on their way to Las Sailnas, rode to the sige of the mesa where it drops abruptly down to the lower levels. They were forty miles east of the Rio Grande, and fifty or sixty miles from Albuqueroue. There lay before them a wide plate which rose into low tablelands off to the south and east. Far to the northwest towered the bold, handsome contours of the Sandia Mountains. Upon the plain, miles away from the foot of the mesa, two large circular spots shone dazzlingly white. Don Mariano pointed them out to his companion.

"They are the salinas," he said. "Now let us look for the wagons. They should be in sight by this time. Ah, there they are. They will get to loading by noon."

Three wagons, drawn each by four mutes, came round a bend of the mera at its foot, crawling along toward the white spots on the prairie. They were part of Don Mariano's ranch outfit going to the salinas for sait.

"Let us ride on to the salinas and await them there," said Don Mariane, and the two horsemen picked their way down the rough burro trail to the plain, then put their horses to a long gallop which brought them in half an hour to the salt lakes- for the salinas literally are lake basins packed solidly with salt. Part of their surface was smooth and level, like a water surface. Other places were rough, and dug out in great holes like cellars, showing where salt gatherers had been at work. Deeply worn trails led to the lakes from the north. the west, and the south, and the ground about them was trodden with the feet of sheep, horses and cattle and the wild beasts of the plain, drawn hither by their hunger for salt.

Going out upon one of the basins for a closer examination, the American found that the

drawn hither by their hunger for salt.

Going out upon one of the bissins for a closer examination, the American found that the pure white salt seen upon the surface was only an incrustation a half inch thick, and that been eath this stratum the salt was darker, as if discolored by earthy matter.

"How came the salt beds here?" he asked Don Mariano. "Are there salt springs at the bottom of the basins?"

The don shrugged his shoulders. "Quien sabe," he answered. "They have always been here. The Spanish colonists who first came to New Mexico, 300 years ago, got their salt here, and their descendants have done the salt we use on our tables, and much that we use for other purposes, is brought from the States. Yet many of the native people still get their salt from here, as my teams come to-day to get the year's supply for the stick upon my ranches. The trails you see centring here are worn by the travel of hundreds of years. And the buffalo and antelope in old times knew the salinas. Ah. I did not think an antelope was left so near the Rio Grande."

At the further end of the further basin three antelope stond at the edge eagerly nibbling salt. Their hunger for salt had overcome their fear of man and they acted as if unaware of the two men who watched the timid, graceful creatures as the don went on:

"I can remember the time when we had to have weapons in our hands and a good-sized party when we came here for salt. The Mescalero Apaches and the Navaloes were liable to come as far as the salt lakes, and they were always hostile. The Comanches were supposed to be friendly with the New Mexicans, but even they were not always to be trusted when they mer a good deal of Indian lighting, first and last, about these harins and the trails leading to them. There was a duel fought here many years ago that was very remarkable. It occurred long before I was born, but the story has been a good deal of Indian lighting, first and last, about the shade have and the rails leading to them. There was a duel fought here many years ago

min of fire and speed. He were a hunting shirt, fringed leggings, and movensins of buck-skir, and in his black streaming bair were three engle's feathers. Hung to his neck by a buck-kin thong, and resting on his broad, sinewy chest, was a great star of gold set with predous stones, that he had taken from the uniform of some dead Mexican offices of high rank. Across his back was slung his bow and quiver of arrows, and he carried his long lance in his hand.

"When he had come quite near the party he stopped and space to my grandfather, calling him by name, for they had not before in war and peace. He spoke in Spanish, for it was told of him that he had been calcarded at a Franciscan Fathers' school, from which he had run away to loin his wild trinesmen.

"Schot Delgado,' he said, will you choose peace or war?"

"We would have peace, answered my grand-

with the lower territory north of 146th street.

CHICAGO A. P. FAKING.

Wild Guesses and Blunders Creatisted
About Ereals in the Soudan.

ABLENE, Kan., March 27.—Edward C. Little, ex-Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General
in Exppt, who returned from his postoniy a
few months age, and who made an extensive
study of the Soudanese question while in
Cairo, sald to-day:

"Some belody has been faking that august
body, the Associated Press, which, speaking of
the Soudan troubles in the desantches of March
"Link and giving as its authority" a Russian traveeller, "aps:

The Mahdi's chief lieutenants are Cherif and Vamachelow; the khalifas flag is black, Cherif's a
geres, and a consult exceptive and valuable.

"First, the Soudan has been wholly inaccessible to travellers for clevery pears, especially to Russians." A Russian traveller would
have about as much chance of soling into the
Soudan and coming out alive as would trasould and coming out alive as would trasould and coming out alive as would trasould and bringing back his wife at blis late
and bringing back his wife at blis late
and doesn't keep lleutenants.

"The Mahdi's halifa, and was thrown into
the Soudan and coming out alive as would trasould be as likely to find a Soudanese
warm of John Smith's Souldy
has a very
Wal Hvin, whose flag is red. The Associated
Press needs a groot reader of more generain formation of every day events like Soudantees wars, or stond develop more trustworth,
Sources of information.

"And alian has one named Vailchelow's
sources of information."

"And alian has not been such the sould
and worse, a solute that lay or keyn's
sources of information."

"And alian has not been fall the groot of the Mahdiss's
comman lugan survives, and will probably lead
the Souldances forces addient larly or keyn's
though the conflict come. Valid chelow's
sources of information of every day events like Soudansee wars, or stond develop more trustworth,
Sources of information.

"And the conflict come. Valid chelow's
and and the conflict com

caravan. Francisco took up a similar position on the right, and the two faced each other a
hundred paces apart. The Indian laid his
have in the loops of his saddle and took his
bew and half a dozen arrows in his band. Then
with a shout to his pony he dashed upon Francisco, waiting to raceive him with fusil raised.
Half way to him the Comanche swing down
sidewise from his saddle, so that his pony's
body should completely protect him from a
shot, and swerved the animal to pass Francisco in a circle. At the same time, from under its neck, he sent arrow after arrow at him
as fast as one could count.

"The second arrow sent struck Francisco's
saddle, and the next passed through his leeve,
graving his shoulder. At the same moment he
fired, aiming to hit the Comanche's head bepeath the peny's neck. The builet missed Santarito, but it was a lacky shot for all that, for
it struck his bow, breaking it. Instantly the
Indian swung up in his saddle, grasped his
lance, and charged straight at his enemy.

"Francisco set spurs to his horse to meet the
charge, at the same time lifting from his
saddle horn the coils of his hasso. With the
gun held in his left hand, he partied the lance
thrust, wheeled his horse behind the Indian's
pany as it went by like a flash, and flung his
lasso after santarito. His aim was true. The
nose fell over the Comanche's head and
shoulders, and, before he could three it of
Francisco had caught a turn of the brailed
rope about his saddle horn, wheeled his horse,
and set the spurs hard into his flanks. With
a bound the flery animal was off and away,
jerking the Indian from his saddle, over his
room's back, and dragging him helpless over
the prairie. As he fell to the ground the
misso slipped above his shoulders but lightened
again about his neck, and held.

"At sight of this, the Indian's gave their
war ery and started for Francisco. He did
not pull rein until they were haif way to him.
Then he checked his horse, leaped to the
ground, threw the lasso from the chief's
breast, and, springing

his war horse. 'This is the story of the duel at Las Salinas

of his war horse.

"This is the story of the duel at Las Salinas. Francisco, of course, was a great here after the affair. He married Manuelita that fall, as he had wanted to do for years past, and he became nead vaquero on my grandfather's ranches, so they were bull prosperous and happy. When, after many years, his working days were over, his son took his place on my father's estate."

Just as Bon Mariana finished his story the sound of hoofbeats near at hand caused the two to flook round. The approaching warons were still a mile away, but the foreman had ridden altead to select the spot where they should haul up. He was a stalwart, handsome Mexican, about forty years of age, and the American noted his perfect seat in the saddle, he lock up to them, bowed respectfully, and stood awaiting any orders that Don Mariana might have to give.

"Have you your gold medal with you, Fransisco?" asked the Don after their talk about the location of the wagons was ended.

For answer the Mexican put his hand inside his shirt colar and drew forth a large star of gold, comewhat duiled and worn, but still holding several of the brilliants with which it had once been thickly set.

"Yes, I see. You are taking good care of it," said Don Mariana. Then, turning to the American, "It is the gold star that his grandfather took, seventy years ago, on this spot, trout Saitten."

THIS BIRD ATE A CON.

Feet in His Bare Talons.

From the San Francisco Examiner, CHINO, March 13. A bird of prevas tall as a man! Such is the prize just captured by the superintendent of Richard Gird's ranch in the hills south of Chino, San Bernardino county. The prisoner is a magnificent specimen of the California vulture, without doubt the

The prisoner is a magnificent specimen of the California vulture, without doubt the larget ever taken captive. From the crown of its ferocious-looking, red-wattled head to its strong, scaly talons, it measures six feet, its pincky captor is an inch or two shorter in his cowhite boots. The man has the advantage in weight, for the bird weight locarry through the rarefled upper air. In order to accomplish this feat the valuare is provided with wings that have a spread of twelve feet. Withai, the ornithologists who have seen it say that it is merely a youngster.

Apart from the red wattles already alluded to, the bird's lead conveys the idea of a very baid old man of miserly instincts. The back and the upper batt of the wings are gray and the tal and larger wing feathers are a glossy black. The legs and feet are of a reddish hue.

Altogether, Mr. Gird's pet is a formidable-looking customer. Partly for this reason, partly because of his red poil, partly because of his red poil, partly because of his red poil, partly because of the wienes inclination to deal kneck-out blaws to whoever approaches him. Mr. Gird proposes to take good care of his prize and is trepared to match him against any captive wild bird living. If the match were an eating contest, Mr. Gird would probably be on the safe side. Allured by the palatable flavor of a dead cow, the bird devoured nearly every particle of flesh from its bones, which so appressed him that however visorously be flapped his wings he was unable to coar away to his eyrle among distant mountain fastnesses.

In this humiliating predicament he was

coar away to his cyric among distant mountain fastnesses. In this humiliating predicament he was la-sood and dragged, fluttering penderously but includesty, to Mr. Gird's stable. His most just at present is a tritle morose, as might be expected under the circumstances but Mr. Gird hopes to convert the bird into an affectionate and interesting household pet. Even in the bird's present untutored condition his owner techares that he would not take \$1.000 for him. Mr. Gird probably does not exaggerate the value of his acquisition. The California vulture is very nearly extinct, owing to the traps laid for birds of prey by settlers.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A STURGEON. But the Sturgeon Got the Worst of the Encounter After All,
"Once" said a fisherman, "I was knocked

down by a sturgeon; but I have always thought the sturgeon got the worst of it. We caught this storgeon in a shad net. It was about five and a half feet long and weighed about 200 pounds. When we got him alongside we made a rouge fast around his lead under the gibs and matled him over into the load. We made that rops fast around the strip that rins about the inner side of the load, boiled to the timbers, to support the scale, and then we half the stripgeon across the boat, took a counte of half hisches around his tail with another rope, and made that fast around the strip on the other side.

"In some way the storgeon got his tail losse and swing it around against the calves of my legs; I happened to be standing near him in the boat. You know how such a blow makes a man sit down. Well, I sat down, on the sturgeon. It didn't hurt me much, but it must have jounced the sturgeon fearfully." sturgeon in a shad net. It was about five and a

waltta was of his household. He knew the risk be was adding for himself and his people when "" "santarito, the girl is not willing to go. Ther father and no right to say who should have my protection, and shall remain with her own my more above the controlling, and made a continued, "so that you may be equipped in a manner befutting a great chief when you mount the colt next vear."

The chief laughed scortfully, and made a continued, "so that you may be equipped in a manner befutting a great chief when you mount the colt next vear."

I care nothing for your colt and saddle, "the don centinued, "so that you make too, said law Porffeia, grow him a share it to did to the war, since you will have it so, said law Porffeia, grow him a share it to did the war, since you will have it so, said law Porffeia, grow him a share it to did the war is not shall be a shall be tragedy during the day that prominent citizens became aware of it, and instead of placing the parties under arrest, watched their proeedings with curious interest.

It was well toward evening when the two en met suddenly in Gov. Colquitt's office in the State Capitol, and without a word, pistols were raised and the firing began, which resulted in the death of Col. Alston and the supposed mortal wounding of Capt. Cox. The tragedy occurred in the very presence of the Governor. with all the State House officers called to the spot by the firing.
In time Capt. Cox recovered, was tried, and

convicted, with a recommendation to mercy, which saved his neck, and gave him a life sentence in the penitentiary. Gloomy indeed did his future seem to be, for the Governor was the ardent friend of his victim, as was also the late Henry W. Grady, who was at the time swinging the influences which controlled the polities of the State.

The unexpected entrance of Vice-President Alex. II. Stephens of the late Southern Confederacy into the campaign for the Governorship of the State upset most of the alliances which had hitherto controlled affairs, and his election brought hope into the prison of Capt. Cox. Gov. Stephens was very anxious to get the signature of Mr. Grady to the petition for Cox's pardon. A local political leader undertook to secura it, succeeding in obtaining it just as secure it, succeeding in obtaining it just as such signatures are usually added, for Mr. Grady immediately sent word to Gov. Stephens that he had signed the paper through an accom-modation to his friend, and not that he really wanted the pardon granted. The message came too late, however, for Mr. Stephens held Mr. Grady to his written signature rather than his verbal message, and Capt. Cox became free. This Capt. Cox, by strange fate, has been for nearly three years superintendent of the very

and a convex in page 17

If there was a difference of onitions as to the Mines, but one thing is vertain, and that is Mines, but one thing is vertain, and that is The ancessaries of Cort. Cox. after having passed under the shadow of orders, excessing which he once served without a ray of hope for which began with the ancitation against the less septem, and makes the whole story read of the control of the con

Gov. Call's son, and at the same time his personal friend. Political feeling ran very high, and on election day a Mr. White made some reflection upon the personal integrity of Gov. Call. Reed at once challenged him for a duel. The men went, were both desperately wounded, fightims wish bowie knives, their left hands being strapped together.

Some time afterward Heed became involved in a difficulty with the Alstons. An article angeared in a newspaper reflecting on tooy. Call. Col. Augustus Alston, who was leader of the Call faction, demanded the name of the author. He was furnished with the name of Gen. Reed, who was the leader of the opposite faction. He at once challenged tien. Reed, and a duel meeting was arranged. The weapen, and a duel meeting was arranged. The weapen selected were "Yagers," a favorite with the Alstons. Col. Alston was attended by Mr. Keinen, his brother th-law, At the word "ome Col. Alston's gain exploded, being hair triggered; the contents were discharged into the air. Gen. Reed, siming with deliberation, fired, and Col. Alston dropped dead.

His sister, a most spirited woman, was almost crazed with the news of his death. She secured the lead that had killed him, and with her own hands mended it into bullets and sent temperates.

the saster, a most surrived woman, we reased with the news of his death. She secured the lead that had killed him, and with her own mands moulded it into bullets and sent them to her brother. Willis alsoon, and implored him to come and avenge the death of his brother. She wrote that he had been murdered, and the Alstons adhered to this belief, although the general statement is that the meeting was a fair one, Gen. Reed using only his just right in firing after the explosion of Alston's Yager.

At any rate, it was very well understood that Willis Alston would seek revenge for his brother's death, as the family had for generations made one of all their quarrels. The first meeting between Alston and Reed was dramatic. The Legislature had met, and Reed was elected Speaker. He was a young man of exceptional power and popularity, and his life promised to be brilliant and flustrious. He had invited his frierds to the usual legislative supper, and the banquet was in progress, and everything going merrily and well. Suddenly a fall figure, midled in a swinging clook and with a slouch hat drawn over his face, stalked through the open door. Without a worst the stranger made for the head of the table, where tien. Reed was sitting. Instantly cries of "Alston." "Alston." and down the table. At these cries the clook was thrown back and Alston was recognized. Reed rose from his seat, and, whipping a pistol out of his packet, levelled it at his assailant and fired. The ball struck Alston in his uplifted hand, carrying away two fingers. This did not stop him, but, brandishing a bowle had been parted freed was pretty severely cut and Alston wounded again. Alston was taken from the room and for several months nothing more was heard of the matter. One day Gen.

had been parted freed was pretty severely cut
and Alston wanded again. Alston was taken
from the room and for several months nothing
more was learn of the matter. One day Gen.
Resel was walking down the streets of Talialiassee, when he was fired upon by Alston. The
contents of one barrel of a shotgun were poured
into his left shoulder, and as he turned to front
his assaliant the other load went into his heart.
He fell, and died instantly.
Willis Alston went to Texas, where he lived
for some time. He settled near Brazoria. There
was a Dr. Stewart, who, for some reason or
other, pursued the matter of the Reed killing
and used remarks derogatory to Alston. Alston,
hearing of it, wrote the remarks down, and,
meeting Stewart on the prairie one day, asked
him whether or not he was responsible for those
remarks. Dr. Stewart took the paper, and,
while pretending to read it, put his hand in his
holsters and drew his pistol. He jumped off
his horse on the side opposite Alston and fired
into him. A desperate fight ensued, in which
Alston was shot twice and his stomach so cut
that his bowels protruded. He killed Stewart,
however, pouring a load of buckshot into him
after he was prone upon the earth. He was
taken to jail almost dead.

He was a famous liddler, and, procuring a fiddie, sat there playing the old tunes of his boyhood. His body servant goined almittance to
his ceil and had a coil of rope around his body,
Suddenly a mob assaulted the jail, overpowered
the Sneriff, broke in the doors, and selzed Col.

heed. His body servant gained admittance to his cell and had a cell of rope around his body scalendy a mob assaulted the jail, overpowered the Sheriff, broke in the doors, and selzed Col. Alston. He was game to the last, and fiddled up to the very instant he was seized, his dauntless face looking full on his assailants. He was tumbled into a blanket, the ends twisted, and he was then hussled out of jail. Once ont in the street, he was thrown to the ground, still enveloped in the blanket, and a hundred bullets were poured into his ledy.

Thus died the last of the "Halfax Alstons." They were a remarkably athletic and handsome as of men. Gideon, who was killed by Pelat, was always cited as the handsomest youngster of his day. It may be said here that the young fastilian who killed him was put into the navy as a hidshipman, and was drowned in the Mediterranean. Will's Alston was a man of won dertal strength. He sace shouldered a load of 500 pounds should weight, and carried it through the streets of Sparan on a bet. His life was a strong and powerful family, was the sensation of Georgia for the time it hasted. He always carried his Yager with him, and escaped the whole difficulty with only one finger shot away. The fend was dramatized under the name of "The Watch," and was sold largely. The authors were never discovered, or they would have been killed, as the heroes of that day did not tolerate the publication of their troubles. The manuscript was discovered one morning in the yard of a fearless widow, who

crady to his written signature rather than his verbal message, and Capt. Cox became free. This Capt. Cox, by strange fate, has been for making three years superintendent of the very prison in which he was once a convict, and the many grave charges against the treatment of the very into the convicts are pluced at his door. He established a punishment known as ducking of prisoners, and was accused of belittling their devotions as prayers to woolen gods. It was a highly sensational moment when this man as highly sensational moment when this man was brought before two. Atkinson and his court to answer to the charges thus made. His answer began:

"How could I do such things when I was once a convict myself?"

"How could I do such things when I was once a convict myself?"

There was a difference of opinion as to the full truth of all that was told before two. Atkinson, but one thing is certain, and that is that the convict lease system is damical.

The appearance of Capt. Cox, after having passed under the shadow of death, exercising to mis before the shadow of death, exercising the proposed and acquist that from between his teeth, but with a legacy of peace and acquist death. It was his lightest ambition, as he often said, to break the old tradition that an Alston must die his lightest ambition, as he often said, to break the old tradition that an Alston must die his hadow of death, exercising the proposed of the same trials are presented in the work you wish to do, when hunger gnaws deal of money by it.

A friend of the lac Col. Bob Alston said:

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A friend of the lac Col. Bob Alston said:

This Capt. Cox, Alston hunger gnaws are and sold it, making a great deal of money by it.

A friend of the lac Col. Bob Alston said:

The devotions as prayers to woolen gods. It was not fear; for an Alston dealed each of with all the chivalry, fearlessness, and hether deaded above every. It was not fear; for an Alston dealed each of the classed on

this highest ambition, as he often said, to treat the out travilled must an Asiston must be of this to die a few years later the death of the character of unavivative problems. When he was going to the field to meet Capit. E. V. Clark of a rival newspaper, he was just the character of unavivative problems. When he was going to the field to meet Capit. E. V. Clark of a rival newspaper, he was just the problems. When he was going to the field to meet Capit. E. V. Clark of a rival newspaper, he was just the problems. When he was solid to the later of middle and the problems with the morning and the him to live in paece. He never he had not been the color of the him in the later of the him. It made him ploomy to take of it, but to his friends he would said but to keep the him. It made him ploomy to take of it, but to his friends he would said but to keep the him in the color. After he had here the color of the him in the color of the him in the color of the problems which is a certain many solid to the later of the color of the him in the color of the problems. When he was the problems which are the color of the problems which is a color of the problems which are the color of the problems which are the color of the problems which are the color of the problems which had not been a measured to be the color of the problems which are the later of the would have submitted to a dishomerable of the color of the problems which had not been engaged to the color of the problems which had not been engaged to the color of the problems which had not been engaged to the color of the problems of the would have submitted to a dishomerable of the problems which had not been engaged to the would have submitted to a dishomerable of the would have submitted to a dishomerable of the problems which had not been engaged to the would have submitted to a dishomerable of the would have submitted to a dish

WHAT IS GOING ON IN PARIS

MONIMARTRE'S MIDLENT FESTIFAL AND THE DUMAS SALE.

Artists and Poets Brag La Vache Eurages Through the Streets - Dandet's and Zoin's Views on Poverty Ductas's Unique Copy of " L'Affaire Clemencenn" - Prices Paid for the Last Pictures He Owned.

PARIS, March 14. The MI Careme festivities

ave been as gay as those that closed the carnival with the Bouf time processions. While the vasherwomen of the Parls laundries, according to the old custom revived three years ago, elected queen to be drawn through Paris on a car surrounded by a burlesque court, the artists of Montmartre paralled the "Vache enragee" about the "Sacred Hill." The "Butte Sacres" s a peculiar place. Every stranger who wishes to know Parls must visit that colony of artists, painters, and writers, just as he must go to the top of the Arc de Triomphe or the July column. There at the opposite and of the town a new Latin quarter has been created, in which, however, a man may remain young till he is 60 with impunity, and whose gayety. though fully as noisy as that of the students quarter, at times assumes an interesting and fascinating artistic coloring. This was shown especially on this occasion, for while the stulents followed the Queen of the Washerwomen. exhibiting in their disguises only gayety and even vulgarity, on Montmartre, under the direction of the poet Emile Godean, who is also a humorist, and of the painter and caricaturist Willette, fun was made of poverty, the usual

companion of artists and thinkers.

A popular phrase gave the keynote to the masquerade; Manger de la vache enragée means o be reduced to eat meat of poor quality, and, by extension, not to get enough to cat, the fate for long years and often forever of these who remain true to art. In the procession, in front of the celebrated cow whose hoofs were stained red with the blood of poets, but who was securely bound with strong ropes, marched the Anti-Landlord League, bearing on a bed M. and Mme. Pipelet, the types of the Paris concierges created by Eugene Suc. These squirm on the bed in an extraordinary fashion to the sound of a wooden bell incessantly clapping above them; for dimenager d in clocks te lans means to move out silently without attracting the attention of the landlord's agent

and without paying the rent.

Next came Perasus, held by two deputy Sheriffs for the debts of the poet on his back. followed by the chariot of Poetry, and by floats representing the works of the principal artists Montmartre, Willette and Faverot, with their clowns, Pelez and his poor, Pille and his soldiers, and, to crown all, the reproducion of Puvis de Chavanne's beautiful panel. the Sacred Wood. Some characters belonging to the history of Paris or to legend, such as St. Denis carrying his head under his arm, and the patron saints of the city, closed the procession.

At the head marched a corps of café watters, in the place of the sappers who lead regiments, bearing newspaper files instead of axes, followed by a tall woman very much décolcté as a drum major with a band of little drummers. There was a great deal of fun, bus the rain fell steadily and Puvis de Chavanne's Muses had to hold umbrelias up.

The Mad Cow procession has led to the publication of interviews with Alphonse Daudes and Emile Zola, on their early recollections

and hard beginnings. "Oh, I know the cache enrages," said M. Alphonse Dandet. "We lived together long, too long I think. The stereotyped idea that she spurs up temperaments inclinet to idleness pretty well worn out. I don't believe in it. She is cruel above all things, and I do not at all see what good she has ever done. Poverty at twenty accompanied by gayety and jolly companions, and that is the way that many look at it, is perhaps not very hard to bear. But when you live in solitude, face to face with the work you wish to do, when hunger gnaws

bachelor's room with the morning sun gilding its windows, I catch myself saying: 'How